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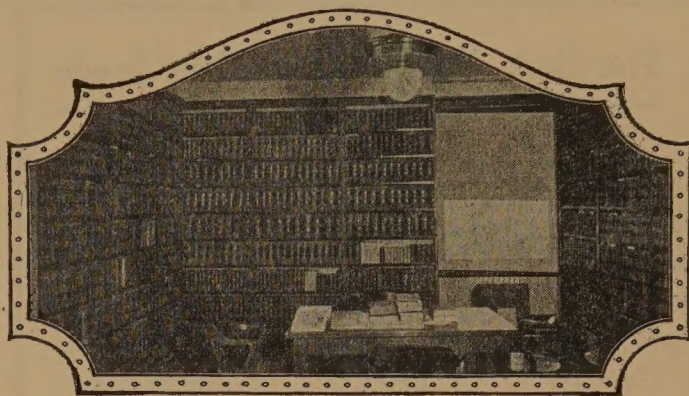
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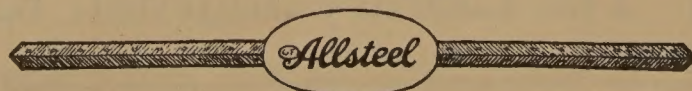
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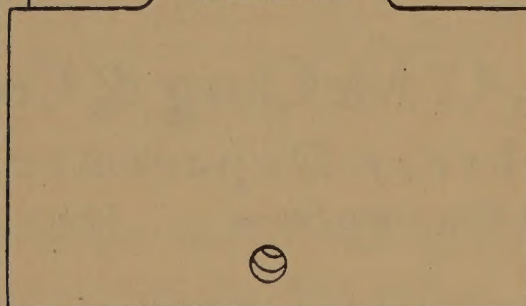


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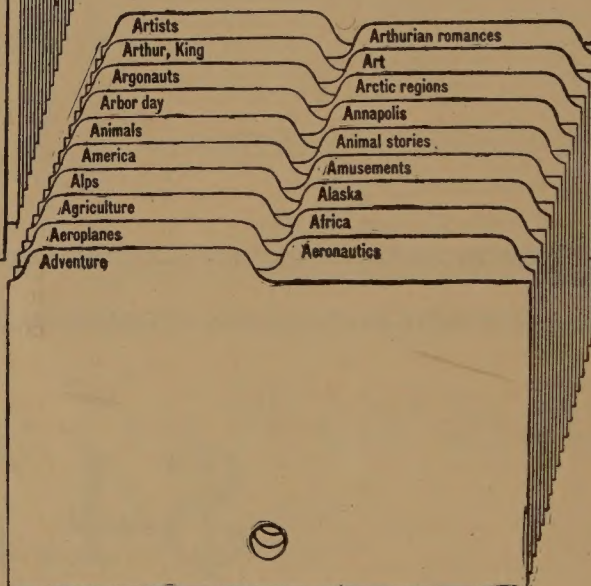
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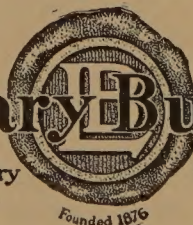


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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JULY, 1921



Some Aspects of Library Progress*

By ALICE S. TYLER

President of the American Library Association

LIBRARIANSHIP is an ancient and honorable profession and comes to us as a noble heritage from the past, rooted in scholarship and learning. We should, with pride, do homage to those whose honored names are associated with the care and preservation of precious manuscripts and documents, and later with printed material, preserving and transmitting the recorded thoughts and aspirations of past generations to the service of the present.

When a new world and a new era became established upon the American continent, conditions and requirements arose unlike those of any previous country or age. The great experiment in democracy was undertaken. The fundamental conception has broadened and strengthened as new experiences have enlarged the democratic ideal, but we recognize that the underlying principle of the new order was universal intelligence. Into this new land, with its conditions absolutely unlike those of the home land, the pioneers had brought a belief in education and in libraries; for we learn that those who came on the Mayflower brought libraries quite out of proportion to their other worldly goods. Miles Standish, for example, had fifteen volumes, including Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic War, as we learn from "The Courtship." Of the pioneers the inventory of whose estates is preserved in the Old Colony records, none had less than one pound value in books and eleven had five pounds or more, and money was worth five times as much then as now. Elder Brewster had four hundred volumes, including works of Bacon and Milton, and not a few plays; Governor Bradford had eighty volumes, and John Miles had fifty pounds' worth. It is also noted that John Harvard, who immortalized himself by leaving his

property and his name to the little collegiate school in Cambridge, had a library of three hundred volumes.

It was inevitable that the founding of public collections of books should be fostered by such men and their descendants and naturally these libraries have taken on characteristics and methods quite unlike those of older countries, with different standards and requirements. Libraries are no longer for a limited and select group. They must be for everyone. The American library from the nature of the governmental experiment has opened wide its doors to all. For this reason we have developed in this country a profession new in many aspects, springing from the old—a newness which is the adaptation of books and information to modern democratic needs. All recognize that scholarship and research are fundamental and essential to sound library progress, but in addition there is the distinctive responsibility for meeting the needs and requirements of the new age and the new state.

Those who have to do with book distribution in this country—not only librarians, but authors, literary workers, publishers and booksellers—recognize the service books should render to the varied conditions of American life. The boundless field of the universal appeal of literature, more or less intangible, is the common interest of all and no one institution or organization can compass it, tho the library has an essential and important part. To reach, by means of the printed page, the minds and thought of all who can read—while the schools face the task of reducing the appalling number of the illiterate—is task enough for the united purpose and energy of all forward looking people who have personal contact with books in any relation. Here is a field for co-operation—definite, practical and immediate—to project *the book* with its potential service upon the at-

*Delivered at the forty-third annual meeting of the American Library Association at Swampscott, Mass., June 21, 1921.

tention and thought of an unawakened people, by means of active and convincing methods, such as are utilized by other world activities and agencies which appeal to an intelligent response.

While sharing in this general responsibility the Library has a distinctive contribution to make as a public institution, far beyond that of other groups which are concerned in book distribution. It has been created by society for its own service, supported by public funds. It is obligated to provide for the community the aids and encouragements for mental and intellectual health and growth, in as definite and responsible manner as the health and welfare departments, municipal and state, are obligated to provide for physical health and well-being and the essential needs of pure food and water. The mental and spiritual needs of a community must not yield in importance to the material. A recent *Book Bulletin* of the Toronto Library admirably says "It is the public library which conserves and develops the public taste. Without it there is comparatively little protection in any community against the cheap, the common, the trashy in literature. Its very catholicity in taste and democracy in administration make it the representative public social institution of any community."

In accepting this, there is the added thought that the library may well be considered the clearing house of ideas for the community. It has been deemed essential that books should be made freely available, not primarily to make one's business more effective, tho that is important and desirable,—but to make the individual more effective in his personal life. To foster idealism and to strengthen the struggling aspirations of the human spirit is the very essence of the library's service as an institution. In the light of the present day, what higher service can be rendered?

The tide of distractions and thoughtless pursuit of entertainment and amusement seem oftentimes almost overwhelming. Has the library as an institution any constructive program to turn this tide? If the tendency of the average person is to follow the easiest way of receiving mental impression thru pictures, glaring headlines or blatant propaganda, should the library present a program of activity to arrest the attention of the careless and indifferent?

Can the library become vocal and active in stimulating discussion of books that arouse thought? Is there not a distinct service to be rendered not only in placing on our shelves, but publicly discussing, books on the great questions of public life and affairs? In short, how may the American public library be utilized

for the general good? And how may the college and university libraries with their matchless opportunities for reaching picked groups of young men and women, utilize these opportunities by inspiring in these young people a real feeling for books and reading, aside from the lecture room task which they may carry with them into life's activities?

We believe in the compelling power of books to draw to them those for whom books have a message; we believe in the library as an essential factor in democracy; we believe in the power of the library's influence because it responds to a voluntary and not a compulsory educational contact. It has been said that "democratic consciousness is that state of mind which takes delight in, and has confidence in people rather than things." Have librarians reached this state of "democratic consciousness" in their library service? Has the library become socially conscious as an institution?

We find the answer in the realization of the service of the modern public library and the specialized service of the many business and special libraries. And most of all when we recall the historic library service to our soldiers and sailors during the Great War.

It has been said that there is inherent in the intangible medium with which we deal—thought recorded in books—an obstacle to an active and dynamic projection of library service from the institutional point of view. Some have even suggested that we should recognize the passive and subsidiary nature of our service and that the library accept a secondary and not seek a primary place in the great scheme of general education—books and the library being the handmaid of the schools and other aggressive educational forces.

This view is probably held by some writers of books on sociology and social institutions, for it is rare indeed that we find the library, as a public institution, with both an educational and a social purpose included in such books. Doubtless such authors have received generous aid from the libraries in the preparation of their books, but with the thought that the service of the library is essentially for the scholar and the student. They have not realized the obligations and services of the institution to the community or institution supporting it. Have we not been remiss in failing to bring this to their attention?

We do not of course accept this secondary view of our place in the educational scheme, hence it is of concern to us that a clearer conception of the institutional service of the library shall be more frequently and clearly presented

and that discrimination be made in our own minds and in that of others, between the service of books to individuals in their pervading and intangible influences, which we share with others who are concerned with book distribution, and the specific and professional sense in which the organized and definite obligations is ours to stimulate, direct and extend the use of books in the service of every citizen.

The school, the church, the theatre and the newspaper, share with the library in influencing public thought and action; but the appeal of the library is not only to the individual but is also a group appeal and is hence more vital and significant as it not only seeks the individual with the message of the book in a special and personal way, but has equally in view the welfare of the entire community.

One after another certain achievements have been realized by the libraries and in their realization milestones have been set up in the slow stages of progress—tax support, free access to books, state responsibility for library extension, the library the heart of university life, book service to the home by means of neighborhood library or home delivery, the work with children and schools, the business and research library, the rural book service—only to push forward with the goal still ahead and with an ardent belief in the results accomplished and the greater yet to be.

Those who participate in a great social movement always picture an ultimate triumph in which the goal is reached and their labors ended. The "destructive myth" of certain revolutionist philosophers has provided no project for future social organization after the tremendous finality of their effort is accomplished. In common with those who hold higher conceptions of education, are we not seeking to banish ignorance and create a literate, thinking world of universal intelligence? The unattainable some may say—possibly a creative or constructive myth—but after all an inspiring aim, and if the seemingly impossible should come to pass, the human imagination cannot picture the beauty, joy and unlimited growth and accomplishments of the human soul untrammelled by ignorance, blindness and superstition.

Meantime our feet are upon the earth, our immediate tasks are practical and possible of accomplishment and thru united effort our progress is sure. In our common purposes and ideals we can more effectively labor thru the united efforts of our great national organization which gives us courage, force and strength.

It seems necessary to reiterate the fact that organizations cannot, if growing and vital, re-

main unchanged. There must be new and varied forms of activity adapted to the rising needs which express the progressive spirit of man.

The American Library Association is not an exception. If we should be tempted to say, because of our affection for the organization, that the methods and ideals which were so well conceived in those early years should remain unchanged, let us remember that the last twenty-five years, yes, the last decade, has produced a new world and we must adapt our methods and plans to these urgent needs.

It may be truthfully said that the American Library Association has mastered new obligations as they have come to it in the progress of events and acquitted itself, during the momentous and historic period of the war, by meeting a tremendous patriotic obligation in a manner that could not possibly have been anticipated by those who created the organization.

With the return to somewhat normal conditions there is need of adaptation to post-war needs. Certain weaknesses in our organization have been revealed by both war and post-war experiences. To meet new needs and obligations, amending the constitution seems to be the first step taken by most organizations. This is doubtless essential. There are, however, some possibilities in meeting certain needs that may be suggested with our organization as it is, or in process of adjustments.

It seems unnecessary to emphasize the difficulties that are inherent in national organizations, with members widely scattered, to carry on consecutive or continuous work or investigation. Your attention has been called during the year to the vague and undefined status of committees in the American Library Association and altho much valuable and resultful work has been done by committees in the past, it is most desirable that a more definite program shall be worked out for committee activities. For this reason the American Library Association Council has created a committee to study the subject and report at a meeting during this Conference. There should be, without doubt, a correlation of the work of a committee on a given subject with the work of a section on the same subject, and the query arises as to whether both are needed. There is, too, the matter of over-lapping Committees and the utilization of Committee findings in continuity of effort. Does not the creation of a section mean that a considerable group of librarians have a continued interest in that phase of library activity in providing for annual discussion and conference? In which case might it not include all of the functions of a standing committee? To illustrate, might not all who are

especially concerned as to professional preparation concentrate effort in the Professional Training section, with sub-committees on various types of training?

Doubtless most of us have many times felt helpless over our inability to find specific and accurate data regarding important items in library service and library extension. We cannot much longer indulge in "glittering generalities" regarding library problems and library accomplishments. What do we *know* as to the effect of this? or the results of that activity? What ends have been accomplished? What are the most direct and inexpensive means? And have there been recorded data in a sufficient number of instances for us to know with certainty what may properly be expected as a result of certain expenditures of effort or of money?

Have we been ready to measure our activities by adapted and modified standards of measurements such as are applied in industrial, commercial and school work? It is but a few years ago that many teachers scorned the dreams of a few that the processes of school work should be scientifically measured. They said, as do some of us now, that school work was intangible and the processes could not be measured by the rule and yard stick. While this is true of the final results of education as manifested in character and personality, it has been shown that methods and processes by which such results are gained in the class room can be measured. Is it not time that we should be seeking to know what certain library activities really mean in measured terms?

Would it be feasible for the sections of the American Library Association to become our "experiment stations"? Where could we turn for a "picked group" better adapted than the Lending Section to undertake, thru the co-operation of a score or less of librarians, time fatigue and motion studies of loan desk processes with detailed and continuous record for a considerable period?

There is in the Catalog Section an opportunity similar to that of the Lending Section to make a similar study of time and motion in their relations to department organization.

What other group could attempt with such understanding and technical knowledge as the Children's Librarians Section, a study of the reactions of children to various types of literature, the handicaps of the printed page for those who find the mechanics of reading difficult, the physical make-up and size of type used in children's books, with a selected group of children's librarians co-operating and with a scientific schedule upon which to work?

Undoubtedly more resultful work could be accomplished by the Sections if a simple organization of each section should be made, whereby continuity would be secured for plans and policies. An Executive Committee of five, one elected each year for a period of five years, would probably provide this, the Chairman of the Section to be named by this committee either from their own number or from the membership of the Section.

A general need for timely and accurate library statistics with sufficient details upon which statements can be based and conclusions drawn, is recognized by the Committee on Library Administration in its efforts. Here, indeed was disclosed one of our greatest needs during the trying periods of war service and publicity. We have been favored by the willingness of the U. S. Bureau of Education in the past to gather and publish library statistics, but the schedule of the items has been somewhat unresponsive to our needs and the results have not always given us the facts so much needed to meet the crucial questions of cost of operation, tax maintenance, and the ultimate "acid test" of the whole question of a tax supported library service, viz.: what proportion of the people are really being served and at what cost? The Committee on Federal and State Relations is co-operating with the Bureau in securing a more comprehensive schedule, but when such statistics are ascertained we are in need of an analysis of the findings, for it is not collecting material but organizing it after collection, that will give us the convincing facts. A library "actuary," (to borrow a word from the insurance world) for the American Library Association, who would translate figures into living realities, could produce conclusive arguments for library extension—the vital need—which comprehends in its far-reaching program the ultimate goal of making books freely and easily accessible to every person. The Survey Committee of Five in its plans for securing information as to the activities and methods now existing, will reveal to us the vast field yet to be developed by the American library system. Some prospects are clearly visible and many we do not see, just around the bend of the road as we steadily advance. It should stir our imaginations and arouse our flagging energies to feel that in the united purpose of this organization higher levels are being attained, the individual worker is given courage for the daily task, and that all are contributing in greater or less degree to the tremendous educational task of the day and hour—a richer, fuller individual life for every one.

The City's Leadership in Book Distribution*

By ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK
Librarian of the St. Louis Public Library

MANY, perhaps most, of our early libraries were in small towns or in the country. We were an agricultural people then and the great city, even the industrial town, had not yet come into being. We are still a great agricultural country but there are regions where the spread of the factory system has almost made us forget it. For it is not the fact that we have devoted ourselves to the mechanical industries—it is the socialization of those industries, that interests us here. I was born and reared in a New England hilltop village which was one of the important centers of the state during the Revolution. The population of its township was then about three thousand, and it is still that. Its rivals and other places that were then too small for rivalry are above the hundred thousand mark and so it has become relatively undistinguished. In the days of its importance it was known industrially, as well as politically, socially and educationally. Its hills were dotted with little metal-working shops, turning out knives or scissors, with fulling mills, dye-houses and other adjuncts to the textile industry, with tanneries, with clock factories. These are gone, but in a valley five miles to the east is the world's greatest brass industry, in a chain of industrial cities fifty miles in length. Just as the rain water falling on the hills trickles down their flanks to swell the river Naugatuck, so all these little industries have gradually, in the course of years, gone the same way to swell the industrial flood in that valley. Our industries are now conducted by great bodies of men who both work and live near each other in communities. Agriculture is almost the only occupation that cannot be so concentrated, but even it has been affected by the invention of mechanical appliances. One man can now do on the farm work that used to employ several. The balance have drifted to the towns. I think we may now roughly say that we all live in towns except those who must live in the country to grow food for our population.

With this flood of industrial, commercial and professional population, the library, which serves it, has also sought the cities, and what we call the modern library movement has de-

veloped there, has burst into flower and has begun to bear fruit. Many of its products are unfitted to the small rural library, or at any rate the pressure that originated them was of the kind that would naturally be felt first in crowded centers. Such are branch libraries, stations, children's rooms, traveling libraries and many of the new social functions with which we are becoming familiar.

There are some signs, it is true, that the tide is turning. These appear not so much in the migration of individuals from city to country, despite all that we hear of a "back-to-the-land" movement, as in a tendency toward mutual interpenetration. The country is becoming citified and the city countryfied, owing to the spread of devices unknown a half-century since. Take, if you please, the influence of the automobile. It is substituting for the unpaved dirt road, the graded, aligned and hard surfaced street formerly found only in large cities. It is making possible the abandonment of the old-fashioned country school, with the substitution, for a group of these, of a single centralized school, of size and type formerly found only in towns, to which the children from a large surrounding region are carried daily as part of the school's machinery of public operation. It is bringing to the farmer's door the postman, the laundry-wagon and the butcher's cart. On the city the effect of the automobile has been somewhat as if its houses had been built on sheet rubber and a stretching force had been applied all along its boundary. Its citizens now live in the suburbs far more than formerly, and in an approach to rural environment. This mutual approach is not only the beginning of a tendency to mingle city and country, but it has begun to vitiate our census statistics. Cities are extending their imaginary boundary lines to catch up with the fast-receding residences of their citizens and these lines now often include vast stretches of rural land, so that the Staten Island farmer in New York or the man who owns wheat lands in the southwestern part of St. Louis finds himself cataloged as an urban dweller.

I have alluded here to one item alone, affecting speed of transportation. Were this my main subject I might take up in turn the telephone, the electric light, the moving picture—a hundred and one novelties of the past 25 years—

* Paper contributed as part of discussion of the topic "Library Extension: Its Scope and Methods," at the fifth general session of the A. L. A. Conference at Swampscott, Mass., on Saturday, June 25th, 1921.

and show how each has lent its influence toward the same result.

I have dwelt upon this result because it is essential to an understanding of the city's "leadership" in book-distribution, by which I understand the influences that have not only caused it to do certain things first but have made it possible and desirable for non-urban regions to follow it in doing them. For one cannot be a leader without followers, and his ability to acquire them is an essential part of his leadership.

Let us then, if you please, take so familiar a thing as a branch library, unknown within the memory of some of us. I am selecting this agency of book-distribution because the forces which compelled its adoption were the same as those that have resulted in locating many other branches—police stations, branch postoffices, telephone exchanges, milk-depôts, chain drug or grocery stores, etc. In all these cases, a single central agency, sufficient for a small town, is found insufficient to serve the needs of a large one, both on account of distances and because of the congestion of work at the one center. The distance factor may not always work in the same way. In the telephone central, for instance, it affects the length of cable for which the company must pay. In the branch postoffices and libraries it works thru the increased travel of the individual user. But the result is the same. Library branches began to be established in large cities long before the spreading-out process began. When that came the effect of increased distances at once made itself felt, and branches began to appear not only in huge centers like New York, Philadelphia and Boston, but in comparatively small towns like East Orange, New Jersey.

Here we have a "leadership" that was distinctly thrust upon the large city—and those of us who are librarians of libraries in such cities have no disposition, I am sure, to claim any different origin for it in this, or any other case. Economic congestion of population gave it birth, and the expansion of that population over adjoining territory multiplied it. Now, those who are interested in the rural population do not see why it should not follow city leadership here, as it has with its paved and lighted streets and its telephones. Consequently, we have the county library with its rural branches, something of which another will tell you more.

Here, let me repeat, is a leadership both of whose elements are determined by economic forces. These forces brought it about that cities were the first to do this thing and they also made it inevitable that what they did should ultimately extend to the country. Enough has been said I am sure to bring out the fact that

leadership is selected. We follow a leader in certain respects only; there are few, perhaps, that we should choose as exemplars in all the affairs of life. I may follow my captain to the death; I do not necessarily agree with his taste in poetry or think it necessary to brush my hair like his. Or because I rely wholly on what my music master tells me of the relative merits of Scriabin and Rimsky-Korsakoff, that does not mean that I shall follow his ideas of dress. The city's leadership, in like manner, is exerted and felt only in directions where it is proper that the country should follow. It will be interesting, therefore, at this point to examine the chief activities of a city library and to ask whether they are merely local or fitted to spread by leadership, and if the latter, how they are likely to be modified in the process. A large city library acquires, owns and conserves books; it makes them available to readers; it also endeavors to gain readers for them, and in so doing it comes into very close contact with all the social activities and interests of its community. Let us examine its capacity for leadership under each of these three heads.

In the first place, it is evident, I think, that the points in which the rural library can and should follow a city leadership are those included by most persons under the head of "library extension." This term itself requires definition. In an article printed in the *Annals of the American Academy* I have already pointed out that, considered with relation to topography a library may increase its work either intensively or extensively; it may do more work, or more kinds of work in one spot, or it may work in more spots. In the former class are adoption of home issue, children's rooms, or the provision of assembly rooms; in the other are branches and stations, traveling libraries, interlibrary loans, distribution by parcel post. Items in both these types may be referred to roughly under the title of extension, but the rural problem is essentially that of the second type, when the library is brought to its users and not simply made more usable in one spot. There must, of course, be an administrative center in a system of rural distribution, but while the functions of this centre may be, and no doubt are, copied from the city library, its functions are not those of a library *per se*. When there is, in a rural community, a library with the facilities, or some of them, usually found in a city library, this is because there is within reach a population sufficiently large to make use of them and because, in so far as this is true, conditions are not rural, but urban.

Taking up first the acquisition, ownership and preservation of books, this must of course

be undertaken by any rural system of distribution, and it must follow the city in dividing these into stationary and fluid collections. The advantage of the county library over the state traveling-library system is that it gives opportunity for both kinds. The traveling library is entirely fluid, that is, in the topographical sense. In the oldest form it consisted of fixed collections, which was often a bad thing; but these were not fixed topographically. Lately more liberty of selection has been given and such collections have been called "open shelf traveling libraries"—an extension of the term "open shelf" which seems unfortunate and confusing. But in all this there is no possibility of a collection fixed locally for places where it is desired and for which it is fitted. The county library gives this, for it admits of branch libraries at local centers of population. These may, in fact, be so considerable that the branch takes on the characteristics of an urban library, which only shows, as pointed out above, the modern interpenetration of town and city. A county library is not necessarily wholly rural, altho it may be largely so. The storage of books, then, may be partly in local centers where they are to be used and partly in a general center whence they are to be constantly distributed. This follows city leadership; but, whereas in a city the great bulk of the collection is stationary, in the country it is fluid. The selection and ordering of the books and their conservation goes on along lines worked out and followed in the large city institutions, whether the central administrative office and place of general storage is in a rural spot at a convenient central point, in a city library, or at the office of a State Commission.

Next let us examine systems of distribution. So far as this is effected thru branch libraries we have a distinct following of city leadership. So far as there are merely temporary deposits, as in a state traveling library system, this is more doubtful. The traveling library is very much older than anything in library work, that we are accustomed to call "modern." It was devised definitely as a plan of rural distribution in days when nothing like it existed anywhere in cities or towns. The present use of it, however, post-dates this, and may be in part influenced by the deposit system which was an early form of city extension. In one form of rural distribution, however, we have the leadership distinctly reversed. I mean, of course, distribution by book-wagon, the only real "traveling library," since a library is no library without a librarian, and this is the only form in which a librarian actually "travels" with the books. Whenever the book-wagon is found in

a city it is distinctly copied from rural practice, in which Miss Titcomb was the pioneer. I am not speaking, of course, of mere delivery by wagon, in which urban practice probably did lead. I am thinking particularly of the early delivery system of the Mercantile Library in New York. Of course the book-wagon, with its librarian, is an extension to the free-library field of the plant and methods of the itinerant vendor or "Yankee peddler," in which shop, goods, proprietor, and salesman all travel about the country together.

In approaching our third point, efforts to gain readers by social contact, we are nearing those activities of a library that I have elsewhere described as the result of "socialization." A curve made to represent how far the social influence of the librarian is dependent on the size of the library, that is, on the number of readers, would approximate in form the well-known probability curve, high in the middle and low at both ends. In fact, this influence is small with few readers, for obvious reasons, but it is also small where the readers are many, because congestion leaves little time to exercise it and there is little of that personal intimacy between librarian and reader that one finds in the best small-town libraries, where the librarian knows everyone by name and is acquainted with all their likes and dislikes, their mental faults and abilities. Probably the most favorable library for this kind of contact is one circulating from three to five thousand books a month. The city may have it in branch libraries, which is an argument for building many small ones instead of a few large ones.

I say "may have," not "necessarily has." Of two city branches, one may be highly socialized and the other not at all. It depends both on the community feeling of the neighborhood and on the abilities of the librarian to foster this kind of contact. Branches in old community centers often favor it; yet the old village center swallowed up by the city is sometimes paralyzed socially by the catastrophe and loses its individuality completely.

In following city leadership here, the rural distribution system has a clear field only where branch libraries are possible in groups of population of considerable size, where the curve is at its highest. A sparse population is not socialized, just because of its sparseness. The field-worker or the book-wagon librarian has a few hours or minutes of intensive influence, which are worth much, but it is exercised wholly on individuals. There are groups on paper, but they rarely get together in the flesh. When they do, at church, in the grange, or at school, the librarian is not there.

He who desires to bring his own personality to bear on a group of persons, must be able to come in contact with them both individually and collectively. Neither individual nor collective contact is sufficient in itself. The reactions are different and to get the total effect we must have both kinds. The librarian who is favored with an opportunity to take part in a discussion of current books with a woman's club, all of whose members she has often talked with individually, knows that this is true.

It is in thus dealing with groups in group form that the city's leadership in book-distribution looks a little impractical for, we will say, the conductor of a library book-wagon in a region where one's nearest neighbor is at least a mile to the right or left. But where one cannot follow leadership directly, he may often do so indirectly; and he does, if he is a convinced follower. Where the tank crashes directly thru the bushes the infantry may have to go around. Where there are occasionally gatherings of groups, the librarian may make a point of attending them. Besides this, the written expression of opinion by readers in such form that others may profit by it, may be encouraged. This is the next thing to the give and take of group discussion, even if it does not quite replace it.

It must be remembered that in every city library that supplements its branch system by delivery stations, verbal communication between reader and librarian is necessarily replaced by writing. This is what I have elsewhere called "long-range circulation," and it has some good points. Correspondence is slightly more formal than conversation and makes a correspondingly greater and more durable impression. So far as this goes on in county library or state traveling library systems it is a direct following of city leadership, altho "long-range" circulation is something that most cities would prefer to replace as far as possible with something else.

So far, the city is ahead in its opportunities for social contacts, altho the interpenetration that I have already described, is beginning to offer opportunities which could not have been anticipated ten years ago. This is not the kind of opportunity that raps once on the door and then goes off in a sulk. It beats a tattoo like the sound of a buzzer, and we librarians are usually not disobedient to the summons.

In discussing the city's leadership in book-distribution in this fashion, I realize that I am exposing myself to criticism for talking more about rural than about urban conditions. This, however, is the penalty of talking about leadership of any kind. No one can discuss the duties

of a general without talking about his army, or the functions of a chairman without understanding those of the body over which he presides. If the city has been exercising leadership, and I think we cannot doubt it, we shall understand better its quality and extent if we observe and study somewhat the character of the libraries on which that leadership is supposed to have been exercised.

It is a pity that while in the past the problems of city distribution have had the best minds of the profession to study them and to develop their treatment, those of the country have been entrusted largely to persons with little ability and no experience. This is an instance of the fact that "to him that hath shall be given." One of the great advantages of the county library, as of the regional high school, is the grouping of forces that make possible the employment of trained experts to handle rural problems in the way in which only city problems could have been handled ten years ago.

Group and join forces as we may, however, it is extremely unlikely that any system of rural book-distribution will ever be able to follow city leadership in the expenditure of money. We of the city have been too prone to assume that our incomes proceed from an inexhaustible source. We are surprised and grieved when they are reduced. We are inclined to sulk and to plan for reduced service in such a way as to "get even" with the authorities. It is well that we should rather plan for a minimum diminution of service for a given reduction of income, for extensions at a minimum cost and for betterments at no cost at all.

What is your income? It is pretty safe to say that whatever it is there is a library somewhere with the same income that is doing some one thing better than you are. At the same time, doubtless, you are doing some other thing better than it is. Why not "swap" improvements, and better both services without spending a cent? One reason is that we do not know what our neighbors are doing. The abolition of this state of ignorance is the principal reason for undertaking a library survey. The present one—the first of its kind—will inevitably be partial and disappointing. It should be repeated at intervals of five or ten years, becoming more detailed, more reasoned, more valuable at each repetition. I am expecting one result to be that the predominance of city leadership will become a thing of the past. We should look for future leadership, whether in country or in city, not to communities of any particular size or type, but to those who are doing things more efficiently than we are—providing new or better service at less

cost, discovering and exploiting new fields of usefulness, and showing others how they may do the same.

I wish I might say that we are doing something to develop this type of leadership. Most of our efforts are to make good followers. When a leader does arise, he is not developed but forces his way up because he cannot help it. He is not the finely bred and cultivated fruit, but the occasional big wild berry—the tall stalk that no one can keep down. I have often seen traits that might have developed into leadership discouraged or frowned upon. But one thing is sure—no one ever got to a new place by following an old path. The new path, to be sure, may not turn out to lead anywhere, or may lead where

we do not want to go—that is, if it is blazed and followed carelessly. Why not give some attention to the treading of new paths? The men we read about in our histories—Napoleon, Watt, Wagner, Shakespeare, Michael Angelo—all the leaders, were not content to walk the old roads. The leadership of the city in book distribution, unsatisfactory as it has been in many ways, was leadership because it did something new. The American public library has its present status because it has done unheard-of things. If we are to look in future solely to a leadership of the fit, wherever it may show itself, let us leave nothing undone to seek it out and encourage it in whatever spot, high or humble, far or near, it may venture to raise its head.

The Future of the A. A. L. L.*

By FREDERICK C. HICKS

Law Librarian, Columbia University, New York City.

IT is a pleasure for this Association to be welcomed to New England by one of its own members, who has long been an enthusiastic advocate of the principles for which we stand, and a practical example in his own career, of successful law librarianship.** In New England we are at home because it was here that our Association was born, and because here are men and institutions true to the best traditions of our profession. Within a few miles of us is located the foremost law library in the world, the Harvard Law Library; in Boston is the Social Law Library, with a history and a record of service unexcelled in the United States; in Worcester is the County Law Library which is a veritable laboratory of law library economy. The state of Massachusetts has the distinction of being literally dotted with law libraries, and of having been first to establish a county library system. It is a matter of pride that this oldest system of public county libraries is a system of law libraries. Nearly one-fifth of the membership of this Association is drawn from New England. It had been hoped that the dean of living law librarians, John Himes Arnold, formerly librarian of Harvard Law School, might be present at this meeting so that we might do honor to him in person. A special invitation was issued to him in the name of the Association, but he was unable to accept.

*Presidential address at the 16th annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries, at Swampscott, Mass., June 21, 1921.

**Sumner Y. Wheeler, secretary of the Essex Bar Association.

Later at this conference, we shall have an opportunity to hear again of the great work that he has done; and it will be fitting that some message of respect and appreciation be sent to him. Of other New England law librarians still with us, there is not time to speak individually; but they will understand that the other members of the Association feel toward them only sentiments of respect and admiration. They will wish to join with us in recalling, if only by mention of their names, the work for the advancement of law and law librarianship of Charles C. Soule, Leonard A. Jones, Francis Wales Vaughan and those sages of the law, Story, Langdell, Thayer and Ames.

It would be inspiring to dwell upon the work of these men; but if we are to carry on, even so poorly, the work which they began, we must deal with the problems of the present. And these problems are many, if this Association is to realize the aims of its founders. Last year, I ventured to suggest a programme for the work of the Association. It was little more than a statement, from an examination of our records, of work already done and suggestions already made, by members of the Association; but it indicated beyond a doubt that there was and is a real need for this Association, and that much of its work still remains to be done. If we run back in memory over the last three years, including the programme of this present meeting, we see that definite contributions of permanent value have been made in several directions. In the field of law library economy there are papers and discussions on binding, on

classification of foreign law books, and on inter-library loans; and we have been directly instrumental in the preparation for sale by the Library Bureau, of two sets of guides for law catalogs, viz. subject guides and author guides. In law library history, we have to our credit sketches of the Social Law Library, the Cincinnati Law Library, and of the County Law Library system of Massachusetts. We are making a beginning this year in the biography of law librarians by two papers on two of the most notable figures which have ever been of our number. In legal bibliography we have published articles on New York, New Hampshire and Louisiana statute law; on Pennsylvania Side Reports and the local journals of other states; on the citation of statute law; on Bar Association Reports; on the history of the Case Book; and at this meeting, we are to have papers on the bibliography of naval and military law, and on the history of American legal periodicals.

TRAINING FOR LAW LIBRARIANSHIP

These are all matters for congratulation, and I believe there is still much helpful work that can be done by our Association in these several fields of law library economy, law library history, law library biography and legal bibliography. There is moreover, a new field in which this Association should exert its influence, viz. training for law librarianship. With law libraries fast growing in number, size and importance; with requirements for efficiency in general management, in service to readers, in classification and cataloging, and in nearly every phase of library economy, becoming more necessary; it is evident that some step should be taken to provide systematic training for law librarianship. Each year it becomes more difficult to find competent persons to fill law library positions. We can, as heretofore, go on training our own assistants; but while the results in many individual cases are excellent, there are many who fall by the way-side; after having been an expense rather than an asset to the respective libraries during probationary periods of several months. Much of this waste of time and money could be avoided if the process of selection could begin in the library schools. And if library schools are to make this preliminary selection for us, then law librarians must indicate to them that they wish to recruit their forces from among the graduates of library schools, and would like to have courses preparatory for law library work instituted in the schools. We can most effectively indicate our desire by applying to the schools whenever we have a position to fill. In order to find out whether this was being done, I wrote to a num-

ber of library schools, asking the question, "Do law librarians ever ask you to recommend your graduates for law library positions?" These are typical answers:—Yes, once in a while; No; Very seldom; Very infrequently; One or two requests a year. To the question, "Have any of your graduates entered law library work?" the replies indicated that very few students had entered our ranks.

What does the above information mean? Do not law librarians think well of library school graduates? Or do not library school graduates care to take up law library work? Or again, are not library schools preparing students for law librarianship? To get information on this last point, I asked the following questions:—

1. Do you give any training intended to prepare students for law library work?
2. If so, of what does it consist?
3. Would you be willing to add to your curriculum, lectures and practice work in preparation for law librarianship?

No one of the schools answered that it was giving training that it considered to be adequate preparation for law library work. In a few schools a limited number of lectures are given, and in some cases practice work is offered as an elective course. In reply to the third question, the trend of the answers was that courses would be added as soon as the demand for them was sufficient to justify specialization in law library work.

Further to gauge the general situation, I sought information from the President of the Association of American Library Schools, and from the respective chairmen of the American Library Association Section on Professional Training, and of the Committees on Library Training, and on Recruiting for Library Service. The question asked was whether any attention was being given by these bodies to training and recruiting for law library service. The replies were sympathetic to the need, but in only one case had any definite step been taken. The report of the Committee on Library Training recommends "that arrangement be made by library schools with the best facilities for each kind of work to offer occasionally courses of special training for business, law and agricultural library work." It suggests that announcement of such courses be made at least a year in advance in order to give time to those interested to make the necessary arrangements for attendance.

This, then, as far as I have been able to discover, is the situation in regard to training for law library work. Are we satisfied with it? Personally, I shall not be content until the importance of training for our work is recognized

by the best of the schools. If enough law librarians are of the same mind, and if they make known their desires, the library schools will respond.

THE FUTURE OF THE ASSOCIATION

Training for librarianship is of vital importance to our profession. Of equal importance is consideration of the immediate future of this Association. It cannot continue the publication of its *Index* and its *Journal* without a larger membership and a larger subscription list. During the last year a determined and successful effort has been made by our Committee on New Members, under Mr. Stebbins' leadership, to increase our membership. Yet the results are small compared with the possibilities. Of the total of all people engaged in law library work, or interested in it, we have less than two hundred on our list of members. From all the libraries and all the lawyers in the world, we have only two hundred and six subscribers to our quarterly publications. These subscriptions, under present conditions, scarcely cover the cost of printing and distribution, not including the cost of editing; and the total of all dues of members is insufficient to meet this latter necessary item of expense. The details of our present financial condition I leave for the report of our Treasurer and of the Committee on Index and Journal; but I ask your consideration of a few suggestions which have a bearing on the problem which confronts us.

Thus far, the membership of the Association has been made up only of those who have felt able to contribute time, labor and money, without any tangible result coming to them personally in return for their dues. Recently one of our members wrote me as follows: "I do not have the *Law Library Journal*, . . . and do not know what is transpiring among the law libraries. . . I get nothing in return for my dues." Not being a subscriber to the *Index* and *Journal*, this librarian hears nothing from the Association except when the treasurer sends out bills for dues, or when service on Committees is requested. Now I am not personally convinced that members get nothing for their dues. On the contrary, everything that the Association has done for librarianship has been dependent on the payment of these dues, and the sacrifices of time and labor that have been made by our members. We get most when we give most; yet there is a truth that should not be overlooked in the frank statement of our sincere and well-wishing member. We ought to offer something tangible to our members, and particularly we ought to make our Association more useful to library assistants. Would not more of them enter our membership if, in return

for their dues, they received the *Journal* issued separately from the *Index*? Under these conditions, would they not be glad to join with us, even if the amount of the dues were increased? These are questions which I believe should receive your attention at this meeting.

The future of the *Index* is another matter. We are all proud of it, and it would be a catastrophe to law librarianship if it were discontinued. Yet it can be continued only under one of the following conditions: the subscription list must be enlarged; or the price must be increased; or we must reduce its size; or a subsidy for it must be obtained; or it must be turned over to some publisher to be promoted purely as a commercial proposition. Which shall it be? For myself, I have faith that, if properly advertised, this valuable tool for lawyers and librarians would yield a handsome profit; and I believe that its size and scope should be increased rather than decreased. Our problem is chiefly one of promotion and advertising. The publication is so useful that every large law firm in the country would see its value if it were shown personally to the members of the firms. And every public library situated in a city where there is no law library, could add many lawyers to its clientèle if it advertised the fact that it subscribed to the *Index*. The whole problem, however, will be presented to you by the Committee on Index and Journal, and need not be pursued further at this time.

One other matter, I lay before you with considerable hesitation because action upon it is only partially within our power to take. It has to do with the relation of this Association to the National Association of State Libraries. The aims of the two associations are so similar and the membership of the latter so largely duplicates our own list, that a closer affiliation of the two would seem to be mutually desirable. If, by combining resources, duplication of expenses could be avoided, and efforts concentrated on our joint similar problems, would not the purposes of both associations be more nearly accomplished? The question is raised merely for consideration, and with the hope that, if the suggestion meets with your approval, a Committee may be appointed to confer with the National Association of State Libraries on possible methods of co-operation.

A. L. A. COMMITTEE REPORTS

Reports of the A. L. A. Committees, Publishing Board, Secretary and Treasurer for the year 1920-1921 which were distributed to members at the Swampscott Conference will not be reprinted in the proceedings. Copies are available for those who wish to have them for binding with the *A. L. A. Bulletin* for 1921.

The Swampscott Conference

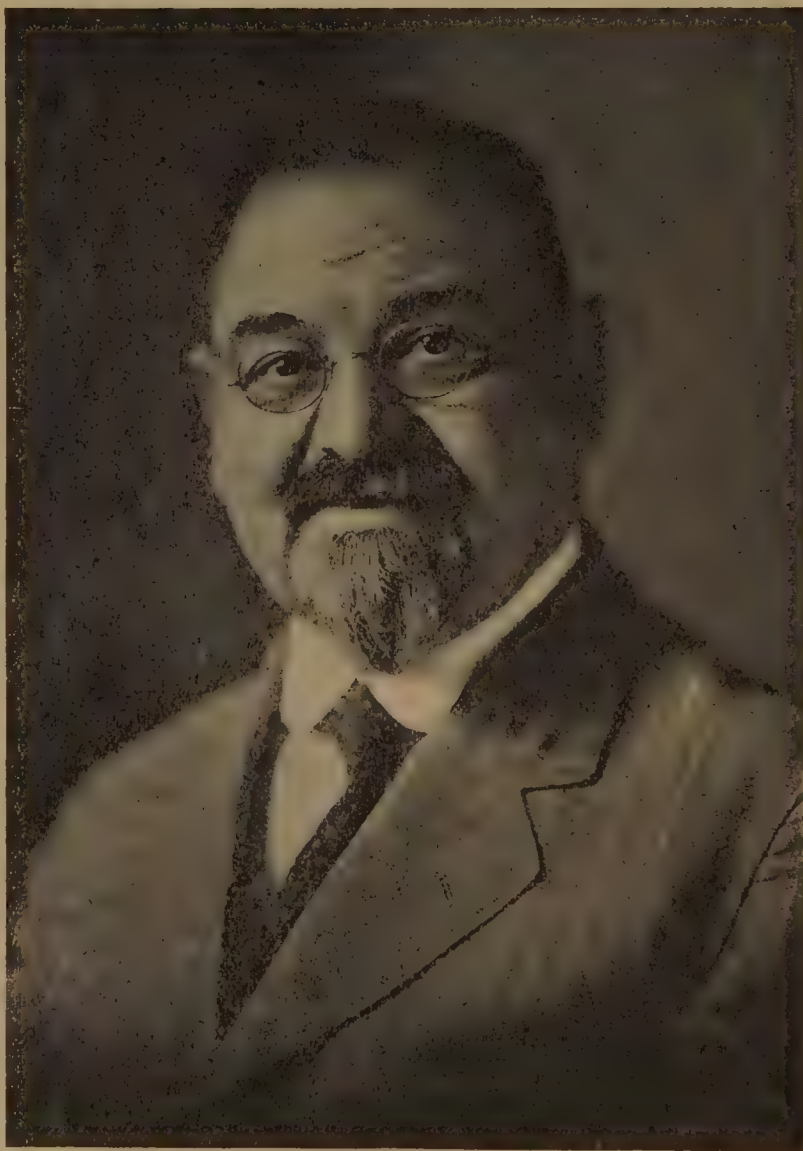
"GOOD measure, pressed down, and shaken together and running over" was the order of the forty-third annual Conference of the A. L. A. as regards attendance, program, hospitality and good fellowship. Nearly 1900 registered, about one-third of whom were at the New Ocean House. Eight national associations and some local groups held over fifty scheduled meetings and many informal meetings were arranged during the week by groups of workers with colored people, hospital librarians, librarians of natural science collections, librarians of small libraries and those who wanted to hear poetry. Reports of the A. L. A. Section meetings and of the meetings of the other Associations will be given in our August number.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

A large number of the members were present at the opening session when George Edward Woodberry welcomed the Association to New England where, in "were rooted the origins of American librarianship." The intellectual centre of anything American, said Dr. Woodberry, is not a place, but is a convention "such as this great assembly gathered from all quarters of the land for communication of ideas and the intellectual ferment that follows." Dr. Woodberry praised the life of the librarian, who is the trustee of all knowledge and the guardian of the book, instancing many "seemingly useless acts of kindness" on the part of librarians

which had opened life-long horizons by bringing to bear the power of books, which, "silent volleys falling incessantly on the forts of folly are the batteries of civilization." Groups which have become nation-wide like to come back to the places of their beginnings. And men like to make pilgrimages to what were the haunts of authors who, after death, become socialized, as it were, and live approachable in men's af-

fections and regard. And in this later day "you will better hear the silent voices of the past in the sights and sounds about you; the bells of Lynn whose music Longfellow rang in his verse; not far off Aldrich's Lynn Terrace where he dreamed over again his Spanish voyages; northward the Marblehead beaches and headlands, where Hawthorne drank the sunshine of long summer days and the Salem streets he walked by night brooding his New England tales; and if you are adventurous, further away you may sight the "reef of Norman's woe" or by the Beverly shore where the



AZARIAH SMITH ROOT, 35th President of the A. L. A.

road dips down nearest the beach, you may see the cottage where Lowell, looking over the luminous waves, seemed to have a second sight of Sorrento and the wide Neapolitan Bay. Such literary memories give a nobler background of the mind to the quiet beauty of our shore. But Lowell did not have the tang of salt water in his verse; his was an inland nature, and you must go past the Elmwood chimneys to the Charles

River meadows to catch the echo of that large and liberal soul, that happy nature, 'sloping to the southern side,' and beyond are Walden Pond, and Emerson, and Whittier. These poets are your hosts, hosts of your minds, and there is your true welcome."

Following, Sarah L. Arnold, dean emerita of Simmons College, gave greeting from Massachusetts and paid tribute to the increasingly valuable work of librarians in satisfying men's material and spiritual needs.

An address by Dallas Lore Sharp on "The Prophet and the Poet," pointing out the need of going back into the wilderness in order to view life sanely and to "speak as one having authority" and not as one who went to college," concluded the first session, after which a reception was held in the Ball Room of the New Ocean House.

SOME ASPECTS OF LIBRARY PROGRESS

At the second general session, on Tuesday morning, President Tyler delivered her address on "Some Aspects of Library Progress," which forms the leading article in this number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Following, greetings from the affiliated organizations were received: The National Association of State Libraries thru its president, Edward H. Redstone, who told the story of the long lost manuscript of Bradford's Journal as an illustration that "a good book is the precious life blood of a master spirit. . ." and expressed his conviction that: "An active, wide-awake state librarian, gathering around him the librarians of his state, can do much to awaken general recognition of the importance of libraries in a system of public education, to shape legislation, to influence public opinion and to direct the current of private philanthropy in such a way as to promote the development of the free public library, which must eventually take its place by the side of the free public school."

In the absence of William R. Watson, president of the League of Library Commissions, Secretary W. J. Hamilton, of the Indiana Commission, spoke of the aim of the library commission as the development of all libraries towards the meeting of cultural needs, especially those of the smaller communities. The League and the A. L. A. have related aims and with the backing of the A. L. A., the League can accomplish much.

Frederick C. Hicks outlined the objects of the American Association of Law Libraries, now holding its sixteenth annual meeting. This Association has never been affiliated with any other organization than the A. L. A. and will continue its work at all times in co-operation

with the A. L. A. In return, it begs the help of the A. L. A., and especially that of the Professional Training Section, and of the Committees on Library Training and Recruiting for Library Service in recruiting and training for law library service.

Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., bringing the greetings of the Special Libraries Association, also stressed the good feeling that exists between the S. L. A. and the A. L. A., each organization complementing the other.

At a business meeting which followed, the Constitution voted at Colorado Springs was adopted and discussion of the by-laws for this Constitution was begun. The framing of the by-laws was continued at subsequent sessions (See p. 602.)

The report of the Committee on National Certification for Librarians was presented by C. C. Williamson and that of the Committee on Library Co-operation with Other Countries by Mary Eileen Ahern. These reports have been reprinted and were in the hands of those present. A summary of the certification report will be found on p. 604-606, and those of the Committee on Library Co-operation with other Countries and of the Sub-Committee on Co-operation with Latin-America will be summarized in an early number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

STATE PROGRESS IN LIBRARY AFFAIRS

Reports on state problems and state progress in library affairs, contributed by the presidents of state library associations present or their representatives, were received at the third session.

For Massachusetts, Harold T. Dougherty told of the Massachusetts Library Club's two years' fight to secure pensions for librarians, which so far has been without success. The Pensions Committee is now awaiting the development of a bill under consideration for the pensioning of all state and city workers. An exhibit of inexpensive magazine binding methods illustrated the report of the Committee on Binding, given in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for June 15. There are in Massachusetts 962 library workers who are members of some library club. The Massachusetts Library Club has 600 members; the Western Massachusetts Library Club and the Special Libraries Association of Boston, 90 each; the Bay Path Club, 74; the Cape Cod Club, 60; the Old Colony Club, 50; the South Worcester, 48; and the Berkshire, 35. This does not include groups formed by the Free Library Commission, which meet from one to four or five times a year.

New Hampshire reported progress and noted as the chief problems for the state the need of

more trained librarians, more interested trustees and more money.

Effie J. Lansden reported for Illinois 415 librarians from the 221 tax supported libraries members of the A. L. A. and 381 members of the State Library Association and the Chicago Library Club. Fourteen well attended regional round table conferences were held during the year and legislation for increased appropriations has been secured. In conclusion, Miss Lansden brought greetings from the state which gave Henry E. Legler and Katharine L. Sharp to the library profession and invited everyone present to the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Illinois Library Association, to be held at Urbana, October 11-13.

Rhode Island, reported by George Lyman Hinckley, failed to pass a certification bill proposed at the last session, but has secured state aid in the payment of salaries to librarians in small libraries.

Clarence W. Sumner, reporting for Iowa, recorded the failure to pass the county library law, but an increase in appropriation for the State Library Commission. "There is in Iowa a spirit which is going to win," said Mr. Sumner, "and which aims at 100% membership in the Iowa Library Association and, incidentally, a great increase in A. L. A. membership."

Mary E. Downey told of Utah's remarkable progress in the establishment of tax-supported libraries (See L. J. Jan. 1, 1920. p. 44) and of the prospect of increasing development after the establishment of a library school next year.

LIBRARIES AND THE NATION

In an address entitled "Libraries and the Nation," Representative Horace M. Towner of Iowa, sponsor of the Smith-Towner Bill of the last Congress and of the Towner-Sterling Bill at present before Congress, reviewed the nation's illiteracy and the low degree of Americanization of our foreign-born population, recognizing the library's important part in reducing these evils. Librarians, like teachers, have hitherto had inadequate remuneration, and it is to be hoped this condition will be remedied by the representation of the library interest in the cabinet thru the establishment of a bureau of libraries under the Department of Education, proposed in the Bill now under consideration.

LIBRARY EXTENSION

Discussion of Library Extension: Its Scope and Methods at the fifth general session, a joint meeting with the League of Library Commissions, was opened by Arthur E. Bostwick in a paper on "The City's Leadership in Book Distribution," given in full in this number.

Following, Julia A. Robinson, secretary of the

Iowa Library Commission, traced the development of the idea of state-wide library service in America from Benjamin Franklin's subscription library, via New Hampshire's first town-supported library, the establishment of city branch libraries, and especially the "itinerating library" advocated by the managers of the American Lyceum in 1831, which developed into the traveling library system, inaugurated in New York State by Melvil Dewey in 1893, and became the pattern for similar systems in other states, until to-day there is a state traveling library system in over half the states of the Union. Miss Robinson went on to enumerate the different controlling boards in the various states operating traveling libraries and to discuss the achievements and limitations of this form of library extension work, and gave as the ideal for state-wide library service "city and county libraries supplying the ordinary book demands, and in addition a state department for the fostering of these libraries and the maintenance of a book collection to serve the state thru these larger units in supplying books of limited local demand. . . ."

Bringing the greetings of the National Country Life Association, which is affiliated with the A. L. A., Kenyon C. Butterfield told of ways in which the library can help to enrich rural life: by distributing vocational books, books on citizenship, books for culture and relaxation, and nature books. The rural library ought to tie up with the grange and the county farm bureau and aim at becoming a community center. "Books for Everybody" is a good slogan for the library but perhaps a better is "Everybody for Books."

Other national associations sent greetings: The General Federation of Women's Clubs thru Mary L. Titcomb, the National Education Association thru Annie C. Woodward, and the National League of Women Voters thru Mrs. H. W. Wilson.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN PUBLIC AND SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Co-operation between Public and Special Libraries was discussed at a joint session of the A. L. A. and S. L. A. on Friday morning.

Charles F. D. Belden pointed out some of the points of similarity and difference in the respective provinces of the general and the special library; instancing the parallel case of the department store and the special shop.

R. R. Bowker in a paper read by George F. Bowerman brought out the need of co-operation between special libraries and between the special and the public library, the respective fields of which merge to an ever increasing degree.

June R. Donnelly, in discussing the training of a special librarian, pointed out that education is merely a preparation for the "conquest of one's environment" and that in planning training, one must pre-suppose a supply of educated people of good native ability. "Given this, I should, in a year's training, give all the same core of library science, including bibliography, cataloging, indexing, reference and research work. . . .taught with all types of libraries in mind. . . . In the third term I should allow differentiation in the curriculum, allowing each member of the class to choose according to his or her desires. . . .to visit places of the type that would fit his purpose: factories, banks, science libraries or museums. He should study more intensively the literature of his subject, work out real problems in obtaining information, and make a wide acquaintance with periodicals in his special field and practice digesting articles. Finally, he should be given the general problem. . . .of organizing and running a library of the type desired and work out his solution. . . ."

TO-DAY'S TENDENCIES IN BOOK PUBLISHING AND DISTRIBUTION

"To-day's Tendencies in Book Publishing and Distribution" were discussed at the sixth general session on Saturday evening. Glenn Frank, editor of *The Century Magazine*, gave his interpretation of the new temper of to-day's reading public which, while reading more and more for recreation, is at the same time beginning to give serious consideration to national and international affairs and is demanding books giving facts on which to base this consideration.

In a paper entitled "Ferments and Facts," Alfred Harcourt, president of Harcourt, Brace & Co., discussed the reading of a public which, since the war, is "drinking fully and deeply from the continental stream that had its source in Ibsen, Tolstoi and Zola, and which has become interested in the full and frank look at our civilization which these writers are taking." The public is to-day asking questions on social science, on economics, with the expectation of a higher order of factual value in things in print to help it make a fresh and searching evaluation of what such words as "democracy," "public opinion" "efficiency" and the general lingo of our industrial, economic and social life really mean to civilization. But while writers are facing new facts and following where they lead, and the public is eager to read the results of these investigations, our national book distribution problem is far from a satisfactory solution. A few books penetrate to a large market, but books of information, of fact and opinion are for sale

in not over a few hundred places altogether.

But while there is nothing in the United States to compare with W. H. Smith & Sons' European chain of two hundred and fifty stores, seven hundred and fifty main bookstalls and one thousand and substalls, there are encouraging signs. Bookstores and book departments have been started and run successfully by women, some of whom came from the library field, and there is clear evidence that good bookstores make a decent living and a little more for those who run them. . . . And a generation, just coming of age, nurtured on the school and the public library, will continue to have books in their homes, if books can easily be bought, and will help to make possible more places where books are sold—which is the great problem in the distribution of books in this country.

That the nation's fiction appetite while increasing is also becoming more discriminating was shown by Herbert F. Jenkins of Little, Brown & Co. Magazine fiction has enormously increased in quantity in recent years, some periodicals running as many as three serials, and stories written primarily for book production by writers of the first rank—Galsworthy, Arnold Bennett, Wells, Blasco Ibáñez and Joseph Hergesheimer—may now be first read in popular periodicals. Passing in review the favorites of the last twenty-five years, from "Quo Vadis" to "Main Street," Mr. Jenkins showed Mark Twain, Kipling, H. G. Wells and even Conrad holding a high place among the books that reach the multitude.

In discussing next steps in extending the use of books so as to realize "everyone for books," Frederic G. Melcher pointed out that book distribution is still a young enterprise and one with a great future before it. Fields still to be developed are children's reading, religious reading and that of literature painting the new vision of the social order. Despite the number now engaged in book-distribution there is a great wealth still to tap for this work, so long as a representative average per capita contribution to library support is about fifty-two cents a year. Thru strong co-operation between all who are interested in the distribution of books shall we see "evermore new light break forth from the printed word."

LIBRARY REVENUES

Library revenues formed the topic of discussion at the first meeting of the Council, held on Tuesday evening, June 21st. William F. Yust opened with a summary of the effects of recent legislation on library revenues, to be given in full in our August number.

William J. Hamilton then spoke in the affirmative on the question: "Should Public Library Boards have Power to Levy the Library Tax?" The Board of Trustees has the greatest responsibility for the library and the most intimate knowledge of its needs, its members are apt to be selected from those having an interest in the intellectual welfare of the community, rather than from among the politically inclined, and may be safely trusted not to abuse any powers given them. Regarding the advisability of stating a maximum beyond which the library rate may not go, Mr. Hamilton thought it might be necessary to specify a maximum, if legislatures are to be persuaded to grant levy powers to boards. Preferable to the fixed appropriation is the millage tax, which will automatically increase the library income as the city grows and valuations increase. Again, the library board is best equipped to determine what tax is needed to render good library service, service being the primary responsibility of the library board and not the guarding of the city treasury. Again, the library board, which is responsible for dealing with the staff, should be able to control the funds which may be needed. City councils have not always shown themselves ready to appreciate the need of paying good salaries to trained people from outside the community. Replying to the statement by a western librarian that "a library board is a mere buffer anyway, which, despite high personnel and good intentions, cannot get results that an official governing body can," Mr. Hamilton pointed out that enlarged powers, such as the right to fix the library tax rate, inevitably lead to greater interest, broader vision and more strenuous efforts to get results, and that in Indiana recent rapid development is proof that library boards are not mere buffers, but active agents with powers and privileges, as well as responsibilities. Regarding the legality or constitutionality of a tax levied by a library board Mr. Hamilton quoted Judge Wildermuth as reported in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for February 1st.

In his paper on the results of the Ontario library law, W. O. Carson differed from Mr. Hamilton on the question of the desirability of a millage tax, explaining that since libraries serve people, the tax ought to depend upon the number of people to be served and not on the number of dogs or the amount of property owned by the community. This does away also with the consideration of the great variations in bases of assessments found thruout a territory, where, as a general rule, the smaller the place, the smaller the assessment in proportion to population. Ontario last year estimated that a library

with an income of 50 cents per capita from taxation for ordinary expenditure could give a good quality of service based on a standard of four books per capita in cities and five books in smaller places. The Public Libraries Act of 1920 granted this; furthermore, power was unanimously granted the council to increase the rate and to make a special grant. The average library under the old tax could claim about thirty cents per capita; the increase under the new law of between sixty and seventy per cent can be used largely for books and personnel, which are the two most important and, at the same time, most variable items in library expenditure. A per capita tax conveys a definite meaning to voters and legislators, whereas a millage does not, and it is anticipated that when a higher per capita income is required, it will be granted with the same good will which characterized the attitude toward the fifty cent tax.

Samuel H. Ranck showed how much a law would affect some of our libraries. In Michigan, for example, only six of the twenty-four cities having a population of ten thousand or more have a per capita tax of more than 50 cents; Grand Rapids and Detroit have much more, and rural districts less. A questionnaire sent to one hundred libraries in thirty-three states, asking what amount per capita for general maintenance is appropriated, showed that the average is rather over 53 cents. South of the Mason and Dixon Line there is but one city with more than fifty cents per capita, but many cities in the North have considerably more than a dollar, East Cleveland ranking highest with \$1.46 per capita, Gary (Ind.) having \$1.24, and Newton (Mass.) having \$1.22½. In Pennsylvania, however, only one city, Pittsburgh, has more than 50 cents, and in Lancaster the rate is only a little more than five cents.

Discussion brought forth the suggestion that the A. L. A. should make a thoro study of library incomes from all sources: endowments, special funds, city taxes, etc., and in the light of these findings make a definite recommendation as to an adequate per capita tax.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

In submitting its report, the Committee on Resolutions strongly recommended that in the future this Committee be appointed early each year, so that as many resolutions as possible may be submitted to it in writing in advance of the annual meeting, which is the only way in which sufficient time may be obtained for the proper resolutions to go before the Association. The resolutions adopted were:

Resolution of deep sorrow for the severe illness of John G. Moulton of Haverhill, President

of the Massachusetts Library Club, at whose initiation the A. L. A. met at Swampscott.

Regret for the absence, due to illness, of R. R. Bowker, one of the founders and most loyal members of the Association.

Re-affirmation of the Association's endorsement of the Smith-Towner Bill, passed at the Asbury Park meeting in 1919, and urging upon the President and Congress that a government division devoted to the stimulation of library activities be created.

Endorsement of the general principles of reclassification, as applied to librarians, in the bills now before Congress for the reclassification of Government Civil Service, and urging upon Congress the immediate passage of one of the measures now before it for the reclassification of the Government Service.

Third endorsement of Bills S. 61 and H. R. 4385 for the establishment of a clearing house at the National Capital, which should result in more intelligent distribution of government information.

Pleasure at the prospect now seemingly assured of a National Archives Building at Washington.

Greetings to the National Association of Book Publishers, established last year, and expression of hope of much constructive co-operation between the two Associations.

Endorsement of the plans of the National Dante Committee to commemorate the sixth centenary of the death of Dante.

Hearty appreciation of the Association to all members, too numerous to mention, who have contributed to the undoubted success of the Conference, and expression of appreciation to all committees, organizations, institutions and municipalities which have arranged for the comfort and entertainment of the members of the Association. Among these are to be specially mentioned the Massachusetts Library Club, its Local Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, its Transportation Committee, and its Hospitality Committee; the City of Cambridge; Harvard University; the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library; the Free Library Commission of Massachusetts; the trustees and librarian of the Cary Memorial Library of Lexington; the trustees and librarian of the Concord Public Library; the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs of Lynn; and the management of the New Ocean House.

On a communication from the Catalog Section regarding the importance of a sufficient staff to accomplish the prompt preparation of L. C. catalog cards, it was, on the motion of W.

Dawson Johnston, resolved: That the Secretary be instructed to transmit copies of the communication from the Catalog Section to Senator Thomas Sterling, chairman of the Joint Committee of Congress on Civil Service, and to the Hon. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, with the endorsement of the Council of the American Library Association; and that the Executive Board be asked to consider the advisability of sending a representative to Washington to urge such action as will enable the Library of Congress to compete successfully with other libraries and with business houses in securing capable assistants. (Coupled with the resolution is the suggestion that it be given the widest possible publicity, especially thru the state library associations.)

Attention having been drawn to the fact that a trained library worker in the New York Public Library had been deported under the contract labor law, it was on the motion of Mr. Ranck adopted that: Whereas, the A. L. A. has learned of the deportation under the contract labor law of a trained library assistant consequent upon a ruling by the Department of Labor that such assistants are to be classed as "skilled labor," and whereas, it is the understanding of the A. L. A. that trained library assistants are "professional workers" within the meaning of the exemption under the law of such persons from its provisions, and whereas, library assistants have been ruled to be "professional workers" by other Government departments; Resolved, therefore, that the A. L. A. respectfully and solemnly protests against any classification that places librarians in any other rank than that of professional workers, and earnestly requests that the Department of Labor will revise its classification to correspond with the facts of the case.

By a vote of 14 to 5, the following was, on the motion of Miss Ahern, adopted, that: Whereas, The members of the American Library Association have had full demonstration of the pain and pinch that belongs to war and the increased cost of all necessities, both personal and professional, caused thereby; and whereas, the exigencies of international conditions brought about by the cost of war are appalling from every standpoint; and whereas, we believe the example of the United States in this matter will be followed by other nations, therefore, be it resolved, That the American Library Association urges upon the President and Congress the initiative movement leading to a reduction of armament at the earliest possible moment; and be it further resolved, That a request be made by the members of the American Library

Association to their individual Congressmen for such action and that a record be made of the replies.

REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Committee on the Constitution (Henry N. Sanborn, chairman, Matthew S. Dudgeon and Malcolm G. Wyer) presented to the Association the Constitution voted on at Colorado Springs, which was unanimously adopted and which, accordingly, becomes the new Constitution of the A. L. A. Time did not permit of a further revision of this newly adopted Constitution proposed by the Committee, and the Association devoted three short business sessions to the consideration of by-laws for the Constitution just adopted.

The main provisions of the by-laws are:

Sec. 1-4. *Annual Dues*. For individuals receiving the *A. L. A. Bulletin*, except the *Handbook* and *Proceedings*, two dollars; for libraries and other institutions, five dollars, including the *Bulletin*, the *Handbook* and *Proceedings*; for all new members of the Association and all who rejoin, an initiation fee of one dollar; for members of the Association attending the annual conference, except new members who have just paid initiation fee, a registration fee of one dollar; the Executive Board to fix the annual dues of individual members receiving the *Handbook* and *Proceedings*; sustaining memberships to be twenty-five dollars; life memberships, fifty dollars; chapter dues five dollars, plus five cents for each member of the chapter in excess of fifty.

Sec. 5. *Unpaid Dues*. Members whose dues are unpaid on July 1st of each year, and who continue such delinquency one month after notice of same, to be dropped from membership. (The former provision in this section that "Any person renewing membership shall pay all arrears of dues or dues required of new members" is dropped in the new By-Laws.)

Sec. 6. *New Members*. Each new member to be assigned a consecutive number in order of joining. A delinquent member rejoining and paying arrears of annual dues to receive his original number.

Sec. 7. Fiscal year to be the calendar year.

Sec. 8. *Nominations*.

(a) Six months prior to the regular meeting of the Association the Executive Board to appoint a committee of five to nominate at least three candidates for each elective position to be filled.

(b) The report of the Nominating Committee to be published in the *Bulletin* at least three months prior to the regular meeting. . . . The Nominating Committee also to include on the ballot other nominations filed with the Sec-

retary by any fifteen members of the Association at least two months before the regular meeting.

(c) Six weeks prior to the regular meeting the Secretary to mail a copy of the ballot to members of the Association.

(d) Ballots received by mail not to be opened until after balloting at the regular meeting. Election to be held at the regular meeting, at which ballots may be cast by any members in attendance whose ballots by mail have not already been received.

(e) (The proposal of the Committee that "no person shall be nominated as president or first or second vice-president for two consecutive terms" was rejected.)

Sec. 9. *State Representation in Council*. Each state, provincial, territorial association becoming a chapter of the A. L. A. to be entitled to one delegate in the A. L. A. Council. Delegates to be elected at meetings of the chapters and to serve until the next election of officers of the Association. . . .

Sec. 10. At least two meetings of the Council to be held annually.

Sec. 11. *Chapters*. State, territorial or regional chapters of the A. L. A. may be established by the Council at the written request of ten members of the A. L. A. residing in the territory within which the chapter is desired. Local groups of fifty or more members of the A. L. A. within such regional or state division may in the same way become local chapters registered as divisions of the regional state or territorial chapters. Chapters may adopt their own constitution and by-laws if they are harmonious with the A. L. A. Constitution and By-Laws. Chapters may admit members who are not members of the A. L. A. These members shall not be counted in determining the apportionment of delegates to the A. L. A. Council. . . . Chapters may be dissolved by the Council for good and sufficient reasons. . . .

Sec. 12-16. *Sections*. These sections, which are the same as in the old By-Laws, adopted.

Sec. 17. *Publications*. The Executive Board shall administer all publishing activities of the Association, and shall appoint an editorial committee of five to advise regarding material for publication, and to serve until their successors are appointed.

Sec. 18-19. *Committees*. A committee on committees appointed by the Council shall recommend to the Executive Board appointment or discontinuance of such committees . . . as the needs of the Association may require. The committee on committees shall define the duties of all committees so to be appointed. All committees

the editor and executiv for the A L A catalog which is a monument to her ability and industry. She soon relieved me of most of the work of the successiv editions of the Decimal Classification, and for the last 17 years has been the responsibl editor, doing all the work, coming to me only for occasional consultation. She had recently completed the 10th edition. This spring the long talkt of Abrijd D C was publisht and she had sent the last ms with instructions to print only a few days befor her deth.

She shared fully my enthusiasm for simplifying English spelling, and for the introduction of decimal weits and measures. She shared with Mrs. Dewey and me, mor than anyone else, in formulating the ideals and working plans for the Lake Placid Club. 15 years ago, soon after I left Albany, she came to Placid, and has from that time livd with us like an own sister, and yet more efficient than any salaried officer.

In my 70 years experience I can recall no woman with a finer intellect, or with a loftier character. By birth and training pre-eminently a scholar, she had an impatience of inaccuracy, or mental sloppiness or indolence that made her a terror to the incompetent. Many very able peopl never knew her wel enuf to realize her unusual qualities, but those who did, found bak of that somewhat prim exterior and the critical mind, a welth of qualities of which they had litl dreamd.

MELVIL DEWEY

Books Popular in May

The six fiction titles most in demand in the public libraries during May, according to Frank Parker Stockbridge's statistics compiled for the July *Bookman*, are:

Sinclair Lewis. *Main Street*. Harcourt.
Zane Grey. *The Mysterious Rider*. Harper.
Rose Macaulay. *Potterism*. Boni.
Ethel M. Dell. *The Top of the World*. Putnam.
Gertrude Atherton. *The Sisters-in-Law*. Stokes.
Floyd Dell. *Moon-Calf*. Knopf.

In general literature the books most in demand were:

H. G. Wells. *The Outline of History*. Macmillan.
Margot Asquith. *Margot Asquith: An Autobiography*. Doran.
Edward Bok. *The Americanization of Edward Bok*. Scribner.
Robert Lansing. *The Peace Negotiations*. Houghton.
Mrs. Thomas Bailey Aldrich. *Crowding Memories*. Houghton.
Frederick O'Brien. *White Shadows in the South Seas*. Century.

During the same month the best sellers in fiction, shown by special reports from seventy-four booksellers in fifty-two cities compiled for the July issue of *Books of the Month*, were:

Sinclair Lewis. *Main Street*. Harcourt.
Dorothy Canfield. *The Brimming Cup*. Harcourt.
Eleanor Porter. *Sister Sue*. Houghton.
Zane Grey. *The Mysterious Rider*. Harper.
Coningsby Dawson. *The Kingdom Round the Corner*. Cosmopolitan.
Hull. *The Sheik*. Small.

And the six best sellers in general literature were:

Frederick O'Brien. *Mystic Isles of the South Seas*. Century.
H. G. Wells. *The Outline of History*. Macmillan.
Robert Lansing. *The Peace Negotiations*. Houghton.
Mirrors of Downing Street. Putnam.
Robert W. Service. *Ballads of a Bohemian*. Barse.

German Periodicals of the War Period

AT the meeting of the College and Reference Section at Swampscott on June 24th the recommendations of the Committee on Importation of Foreign Periodicals were adopted. Libraries wishing to follow the recommendations of the Committee will find them set forth in full in the printed report presented at the Conference.

The recommendations are, in brief, that co-operating libraries send to the Institute for International Education, 419 West 117th Street, New York City, by July 15, or as soon thereafter as possible, two lists, each in duplicate, typewritten on sheets of standard size (8½ by 11). The first list should record the German periodicals for which the library has incomplete files for the war period. Each title should head a separate paragraph; below the title should appear, in each case, the name of the library and a statement that it lacks certain years or volumes with a detailed record of the separate issues needed to complete its files.

The second list should contain, in similar form, the record of German periodicals for the war period held in duplicate and available for exchange with other American libraries or with German libraries that are willing to contribute from their duplicates toward completion of American files.

H. M. LYDENBERG, *Chairman*
J. T. GEROULD
WILLARD AUSTEN

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JULY, 1921



IT was indeed the banner conference. No previous record had approached one thousand five hundred and twenty-five advance registration, nearly nineteen hundred total registration, an attendance of fifteen hundred from day to day at several of the general sessions, a final session with nearly a thousand present and a convocation at which there were more than fifty different sessions of the several organizations represented. It is interesting to note that the banner attendance has been reached each time at Atlantic shore conferences—Magnolia in 1902 with one thousand eighteen, Asbury Park in 1916 with one thousand three hundred and eighty-six registered. Cleveland sent two special cars with over sixty loyal supporters of president Tyler whose leadership during a difficult year and whose vigorous handling of convention sessions won general praise for her as an executive. No special "key note" was struck at this conference nor were the papers so salient or polemic as to provoke discussion which indeed was difficult in so large meetings. Rather it was a conference of harmony and good will in which dissensions over the Enlarged Program or the Constitution were happily forgotten. The Constitution was finally adopted, tho a new scheme for further amendment was simultaneously presented. The New Ocean House won golden opinions from the six or seven hundred whom it crowded into its rooms as well as from the many hundred more for whom it provided meals. Boston outdid itself in hospitality, providing each member with abundant descriptive literature, especially the condensed guide for which local librarians co-operated under the editorship of Mr. Seaver of Woburn, and the list of one hundred and seventeen special libraries which invited inspection. For the Paul Revere ride passing thru Cambridge on Harvard's Commencement Day, more than five hundred automobiles, many provided by library trustees of Boston and adjoining towns carried in relays nearly fifteen hundred delighted people thru the historic and literary scenes of Lexington and Concord—a day fitly rounded by the delightful reception in the illuminated court of the Boston Public Library. Never, never was there such a conference of the A. L. A. as this.

* * * * *

FIFTY and more meetings within four working days, each with crowded programs,

proved a plethora inviting mental indigestion and perplexed even more than heretofore those conscientious members who wanted to hear everything they ought to hear. The A. L. A. authorities have keenly appreciated this difficulty, but have been powerless to remedy it. President Hicks speaking to the law librarians, made the happy suggestion that the law and state librarians might usefully come together, for these two associations practically duplicate personnel and have most subjects, notably legislative reference bureaus, in common, while state libraries which like New York are really also library commissions find this class of relationship covered in the League of Library Commissions. There are other special fields in which there is duplication of personnel and subjects of discussion. The Association of Library Schools, meeting on Monday morning at Simmons College, the only library organization behind closed doors, covers much the same ground as the Professional Training Section of the A. L. A.—except for its decisions as to the recognition of other library schools, a question of standardization which should be decided by the A. L. A. committee rather than by the schools themselves—and would perhaps be the gainer by open discussions. Another suggestion which has found some favor is that the A. L. A. Conference proper should be biennial instead of annual and that the alternate years should be given to special meetings held at a place and time to be designated by the A. L. A. Executive Board in the general interest. Incidentally, it is becoming most difficult to find any single hotel which can accommodate the present attendance and furnish rooms for special meetings—the latter a difficulty which proved very serious at Swampscott where considerable numbers were excluded from their own special meetings for lack of room, while in the larger cities, which accommodate such vast throngs as the N. E. A. or the Christian Endeavor Society bring together, it is extremely difficult to provide for section meetings in reasonable proximity to each other.

* * * * *

AMERICAN library schools have sent forth their graduates, as library missionaries, even to the ends of the earth, and these are to-day doing great service in the Scandinavian countries, in the new republics of Eastern Europe

and in such older countries as China and Japan. Naturally, in the converse, this country should welcome students and library helpers from anywhere in the world. Unfortunately the Department of Labor has thrown a wrench into the machinery of international library relations by ruling that a library worker from New Brunswick who had come here to take a position offered her in the New York Public Library must be deported under the Contract Labor Law, altho this law specifically exempts members of professions. Two vital questions are raised by this outrageous decision in a case which has been pending for some months and should therefore have had deliberate attention. The contract labor law reaches a *reductio ad absurdum* in this meticulous application of its provisions. But beyond this is the question whether the library calling is or is not a profession. It is well that the A. L. A. at the Swampscott conference, accepted the challenge of the Department of Labor, and if it cannot obtain a reversal from this Department, under the present administration, it should fight out the issue if necessary to an ultimate decision in the Supreme Court. It is to be hoped that the trustees of the New York Public Library, of which Elihu Root is an honored member, may stand with the A. L. A. in making this fight in its own behalf and in behalf of the profession.

* * * * *

OUR national library, which in scope of service and efficiency of operation is foremost, and in size is third, in the world, with the advantage of including the Copyright Office, thru which all copyrighted works must be deposited, for its shelves, needs both for library purposes and for copyright record the best of cataloging

work. Its catalog cards then serve a third and not less important purpose in furnishing at cost of duplication to libraries thruout the country the standard Library of Congress cards which give co-operatively, to the smallest library the best possible catalog material, thus saving the immense expenditure involved in doing the same work in a thousand different libraries. The Library of Congress has suffered, not least in its cataloging division and in the Copyright Office from the mistaken parsimony which refuses to recognize, that especially in competition with present business demand, technical skill must be fairly if not highly paid, and the Catalog Section of the A. L. A., backed by the Council, has done well to ask the attention of Congress to this matter, so vital to the library interests thruout the country. Unfortunately, Congress is unlikely to give attention at this session to any other questions than the tangles of tariff and tax issues which are perplexing it; but it is to be hoped that in the reclassification measure which must sooner or later have its attention such needs as those of the Library of Congress may receive careful and adequate attention. Mr. Leffingwell, late assistant-secretary of the Treasury, has pointed out that the policy of employing fifty clerks at a thousand or so a year instead of a ten thousand dollar official who can organize the work under him so that twenty-five clerks at higher salaries could do better work for less money is equally contrary to efficiency and economy. It is a national scandal that such posts as that of the Librarian of Congress and the Registrar of Copyright are not more adequately paid and that these officials are not given a freer and better support in obtaining technical skill of the highest quality.

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Wanted, extension librarian for library beginning county work. Salary to depend on training and experience. Apply, Public Library, Rochester, Ind.

Wanted, a library worker who would spend a few weeks in helping to organize a southern mountain community's library. Remuneration small. Address R. K. 13, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

POSITIONS WANTED

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Librarian, with excellent experience in college or university library work, desires a position as librarian or reference worker, preferably in the East, Address: P. S. 13, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Wanted, an assistant with library training to take charge of an agricultural branch library in a college in Virginia. Position must be filled

by September 1. Address E. I. J. 13, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Position wanted as assistant to reference librarian by man. College graduate, literary tastes, experienced as assistant in college library. References. Address D. K. S. 13, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Lady desires position as librarian or assistant librarian in commercial organization in New York City or nearby. Three years experience in technical library of large manufacturing company. Salary \$1700. Address L. C. K., 13, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Cataloger, with four years' experience in college and public library work, and with knowledge of French, German and Spanish, wishes position in the East in August or September. Address, S. O. 13, care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

College man, last eight years in charge of

department in large city library, has also college library experience, desires position as assistant librarian or reference librarian in special or large city public library. Address R. D. H. 13, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

University and library school graduate, certificated by state examination, with teaching experience in university and normal school and with library experience in city, county and school libraries, desires position. Good executive ability. Address, V. C. 13, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

College woman, trained librarian with five years' experience, wants library position in California in August or September. She *likes* cataloging, is capable of filling librarianship in high school or small public library, or will do reference or general work. Address F. N. Y. 13, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NEW YORK

Albany. The closing exercises for the New York State Library School class of 1921 were held at the School on Friday, June 10. The address to the graduates was made by Dr. A. H. Brubacher, president of the New York State College for Teachers, who characterized the librarian as the custodian of the wisdom of the ages and as an indispensable link in our connection with the past. James I. Wyer, Jr., the director of the school, presided, and Frank B. Gilbert, acting President of the University of the State of New York, conferred the B. L. S. degree on the following eight members of the Class of 1921 and three students from earlier classes: Ruth Graeme Gentles, Rochester, N. Y.; Hung Yu-Feng, Nanking, China; Ellen Armistead Johnson, Knoxville, Tenn.; Lucile Kelling, Centralia, Wash.; Gudrun Moe, Christiania, Norway; Ralph Munn, Denver, Colo.; Rae Stockham, Des Moines, Iowa; Winnifred Wennerstrum, Chariton, Iowa; Glyde Maynard, Class of 1919, Los Angeles, Calif.; Edith Lounsbury, Class of 1917, New York City; Faith Edith Smith, Class of 1900, Los Angeles, Cal. Florence Grace Walker, 1921, who has taken the two-year course in one year, had not quite finished on June 10, but completed her work during the following week and was granted the degree *in absentia*.

Buffalo. The University of Buffalo has given certificates in library science to ten students, half of whom had accomplished the work in one

year. Five of the certificate holders are at the Grosvenor Library, one at the new Municipal Reference Library, one at the new City Hospital Library, and two continue their university studies for degrees while substituting in libraries.

GEORGIA

Atlanta. The closing exercises of the Library School were held on May 28th in the class room. Arthur E. Bostwick, of St. Louis, gave the address on "Libraries and National Service." W. W. Orr, president of the Board of Trustees, delivered the certificates.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh. The Carnegie Library School graduation exercises were held on June 18, in the class room of the Library School. Arthur E. Bostwick of St. Louis gave the commencement address. Diplomas in Library work with Children were presented to: Claire Ursula Cable, Carnegie, Pa.; Dorothy Cleve Cady, Edgewood, Pa.; Agnes Marie Emilie Dureau, Le Mans, France; Ruth B. Miller, St. Joseph, Mo.; Mary Campbell Oliphant, Trenton, N. J.; Catherine L. Van Horn, Springfield, Ill.; Frieda Voltz, Cincinnati, Ohio; Elizabeth Whittaker, Huntington, W. Va.; and diplomas in general library work to: Rose M. Barber, Slippery Rock, Pa.; Myrtle Crockett, Celina, Ohio; Mary Jessie Crowther, Rutland, Vt.; Winifred Dennison, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Irene Franklin, Munhall, Pa.; A. Grace King, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Grace Latta, Antigo, Wis.; Edith

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OHIO

Cleveland. Commencement exercises of all of the professional schools of Western Reserve University were held June 16th, the commencement address being made by Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States. Twenty-eight students of the Library School received certificates, nineteen being for the general course and nine for the special course in Library Work with Children.

ILLINOIS

Library tax rates in Illinois have been increased by an amendment to the library act, passed by the General Assembly to the effect that, beginning with 1922, all tax supported public libraries in cities of over 100,000 population (Chicago only) shall receive a rate of eight-tenths of a mill, and libraries in cities, towns and villages under that figure, one and six-tenths mills. This is an increase from six and two-thirds tenths, and one and three-tenths mills, respectively or, nominally, about twenty per cent. Actually, however, the added library revenue amounts to at least fifty per cent, as the amendment eliminates libraries from the operation of a scaling law which annually reduced the tax rate to a minimum considerably under the indicated figure, changing from year to year. This scaling law wrought particular havoc in Chicago and Evanston and, this year, created a shortage that made drastic curtailments necessary. The reaction of the library constituencies in these two cities as well as elsewhere thru the state was most wholesome and gratifying. Subscriptions to keep branches open, together with many expressions of interest, regret and appreciation, were received in both places. (See LIBRARY JOURNAL for June 15, p. 535 and for May 1, p. 404). A strong and very vociferous volume of public opinion supported the library directors in their application to the General Assembly and made itself heard and felt to such good effect that the latter body, tho overwhelmed with demands for higher taxes, practically gave the library bills the right of way and passed them almost without a dissenting voice. In Chicago the public library income, reduced this year to \$830,000, will amount to more than \$1,300,000 hereafter on the present assessed valuation, and will rise as valuations increase. In the smaller places the increase will be relatively in the same proportion. By these generous provisions for public library support, the state of Illinois has made a very distinct place

for itself on the library map.

Another law, passed at the present session of the legislature, makes it compulsory for Boards of Directors of public libraries in cities over 100,000 maintaining employees' pension funds (i. e. Chicago), to appropriate all moneys collected from book fines to the pension fund. Such appropriation had heretofore been made as a voluntary donation and was omitted several times when, as in the current year, the library budget needed re-enforcement. The discretionary gift has now been made obligatory and given legal sanction.—C. B. R.

WISCONSIN

Madison. Commencement exercises of the University of Wisconsin Library School were held on Wednesday evening, June 15. Justice Burr W. Jones of the Wisconsin Supreme Court gave the address speaking to the subject "Women in Public Life." President Birge gave the charge to the graduates and granted the diplomas.

MISSOURI

St. Louis. Commencement exercises of the St. Louis Library School were held on Friday, June 10th. Otto Heller, professor of German Language and Modern European Literature at Washington University, spoke on "The Reader at Sea." Certificates were awarded to sixteen students, eleven of whom are from St. Louis, two from Illinois, two from Oklahoma, and one from Zurich, Switzerland. Twelve of these graduates are already under definite appointment, the remainder preferring some months' rest before taking up work. The entire class joined the A. L. A.

TEXAS

Austin. The first students to complete all the courses of the University of Texas School of Library Science have just finished their work, which has been made more interesting by reason of the many University social and recreational facilities available. The Wrenn Library (on the same floor with the School) furnished the students with good examples of early printing, publications of private presses, fine bindings and other material on the history of printing and bookmaking, and the small practical press of the University presented the other extreme of the "how" of less ambitious printing.

One full and two half courses are being given by the Principal in the Summer School, which will be held from June 14th to July 23rd. The subjects are: Classification, book selection and library administration. While these courses are given primarily for high school teachers without library training, librarians of small libraries and library assistants are also admitted.

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AMONG LIBRARIANS

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- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BANES, Mary, 1914 C. P. cert., appointed high school librarian of Hughes High School, Cincinnati (Ohio).

BERCAW, Louise, 1916 A., has resigned her position in the Savannah Public Library to return to her former position of librarian of the Carnegie Library, Cordele, Georgia.

BURGESS, Alice P., 1914 C. P. cert., appointed children's librarian at Madison (Wis.).

BURBANK, Jane L., 1919 N. Y. S., formerly chief of the Circulation Department of the Trenton (N. J.) Free Public Library and recently senior assistant in the Reference Department of the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library, appointed librarian of the Dyer Library at Saco (Me.).

BURNEY, Mary Vick, 1920 A., has resigned her position of librarian of the State Normal School, Fredericksburg, Va., to become head of the reference department of the Public Library, Dallas, Texas.

CARTER, Julia, 1919-20 N. Y. S., has resigned as librarian of the Holland Library, Alexandria Bay, N. Y., to succeed Ruth L. Brown as secretary of the Vermont Public Library Commission.

CLARK, Elizabeth K., 1907 P., cataloger of the library of the University of Idaho, has accepted the position of chief cataloger in the Minnesota Historical Society at St. Paul.

CRUMLEY, Susie Lee, who has held the position of assistant librarian of the Atlanta (Ga.) Public Library and chief instructor in the Library School, has given up her connection with the library and will become principal of the Library School.

DOXSEE, Roberta M., 1919 P., formerly on the staff of the Pratt Institute Free Library, has been appointed acting librarian of the Bound Brook (N. J.) Public Library.

FULLER, Lucy T., 1916 C. P. cert., appointed librarian of the Harris County Library, Houston (Tex.).

FOWLER, Eva May, state librarian of Illinois, has resigned to become a member of the staff of the Peru (Ind.) Public Library. The consolidation bill recently passed transfers the control of the Illinois State Library to the Secretary of State.

HEMANS, Ida M., 1905-06 N. Y. S., has resigned from the Wells College Library staff to become first assistant cataloger at the Rochester Public Library.

HOPKINS, Jessica, 1906 A., 1916 N. Y. P. L., appointed assistant librarian of the Atlanta (Ga.) Public Library. Miss Hopkins will also carry a course in the Library School.

HUNT, M. Louise, in charge of reference and loan work of the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library, resigns August 1st and in September goes into partnership with Anna Nott Shook, inventor of the Homekraft Looms, and will take charge of the Homekraft studio for hand-weaving at 55 West 37th Street, New York City.

HYDE, Mary E., 1902-03 N. Y. S., instructor in classification, cataloging and subject headings in the New York State Library School, has resigned in order to complete a text-book on subject headings on which she has been at work for some time.

JEMISON, Margaret, 1914 A., has resigned as head of the reference department of the Dallas Public Library to become librarian of the Emory University Library, Atlanta, Georgia.

KRAUSS, Bertha K., 1911 P., has accepted the position of chief cataloger in the Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MOORE, Dora, 1906-07 N. Y. S., has resigned as head cataloger at Colgate University Library to accept a similar position at Ohio Wesleyan University.

MOULTON, John G., librarian of the Haverhill (Mass.) Public Library and president of the Massachusetts Library Club, died July 7th of Bright's disease. Mr. Moulton graduated from Harvard in 1891 and from the New York State

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Library School in 1894. After three years' work at the Quincy (Ill.) Public Library, he returned East to take service in the Brockton (Mass.) Public Library and soon thereafter was appointed to the librarianship of Haverhill, a post which he filled for twenty-two years. During the war Mr. Moulton volunteered for library service and was sent first south and then overseas, serving for a year at the American Embarkation Center at Le Mans (France). When the A. L. A. undertook to raise funds for its Enlarged Program, he assumed the directorship for Massachusetts. He was an active member of the Massachusetts Library Club since his joining it in 1898, having been secretary six of the past ten years, for two years its vice-president and for the last two years its president. A member of the A. L. A. since his library school days, he was present at sixteen conferences, and it was largely due to him that the Association held this year's conference at Swampscott.

MUSE, Benonine, 1920 N. Y. S., for the past year reference librarian at the University of Texas Library, has resigned to accept a similar position with the Public Library of Dallas, Texas.

PAXSON, Ruth, for the last three years registrar and teacher at the Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh, appointed head of the Schools Department of the Portland (Ore.) Library Association.

RHODES, Isabella K., 1909 N. Y. S., since 1911 of the Reference Department of the New York State Library, appointed instructor in classification, cataloging and subject headings at the Library School in succession to Mary E. Hyde, resigned.

SCHAANNING, Hedvig, 1916-17 N. Y. S., librarian of the Norwegian Information Bureau of Trade, has been given a year's leave of absence to serve on the staff of the League of Nations Library at Geneva, Switzerland.

SEYMOUR, May, 1888 N. Y. S., died in New York on June 14 of pneumonia, after a few days' illness.

TRIMBLE, Katharine M., 1913 D., appointed assistant to Adeline B. Zachert, director of school libraries for Pennsylvania.

WHEELER, Harold J., has resigned the librarianship of the Missouri School of Mines at Rolla (Mo.)

The following appointments of members of the class of 1921 of the New York State Library School have been made: Hung Yu-Feng returns to his former position as associate librarian of

the University of Nanking, Nanking, China; Ellen A. Johnson, librarian of the children's department and instructor in the library school, Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.; Ralph Munn, head of the reference department, Public Library, Seattle, Wash.; Anna May Shepard, assistant cataloger, University of Missouri Library, Columbia, Mo.; Ruth G. Gentles, Gudrun Moe and Winnifred Wennerstrum have temporary positions in the New York State Library and Miss Stockham in the Circulation department of the New York Public Library. Members of the class of 1922 have been appointed as follows: Dorothy A. Abrams, general assistant, University of North Dakota Library, Grand Forks, N. D.; Gilbert H. Doane, assistant librarian, University of Arizona Library, Tucson, Ariz.; Ingrid Heum, acting librarian, Norwegian Information Bureau of Trade, Christiania, Norway; Aage Jakobsen, assistant, Public Library, Copenhagen, Denmark; Sallie B. Kappes, in charge of in High School Branch of the Public Library, Morristown, N. J.; Kathrine Malterud, branch assistant, New York Public Library; Doris M. Reed, reference assistant, Columbia University Library; Katherine E. Schultz, assistant cataloger, Vassar College Library; Helen M. Vincent, reference assistant, Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library. Of those who expect to return for the second year, Misses Jakway and Martin and Mr. Spettigue have summer appointments on the staff of the New York Public Library and Miss Perry at Dartmouth College Library.

Members of the classes of 1921 of the Library School of the New York Public Library are holding or will occupy positions as follows: Graduates: Grace Walton Hardie, 1st assistant, Circulation Dept., New York Public Library; Ann Helene Klauder, assistant, Circulation Dept.; Marjorie Jeannette Zinkie, children's librarian, Circulation Dept. Elizabeth Gillette Henry and Elfreda Stebbins are serving temporarily in the Circulation Department of the N. Y. P. L., intending to return to positions in the West after securing some months of experience here. Certificate holders: Florence Anna Briber, assistant, Denver Public Library; Ida Nathalie Brown, assistant, Economics Div., N. Y. P. L.; Jean Lowrie Edmonds, assistant, Preparation Div., N. Y. P. L.; Esther Elizabeth Frank, assistant, Detroit Public Library; Laurie Louise Gray, reference assistant, Univ. of Arizona Library; Louise Guerber, assistant, Circulation Dept., N. Y. P. L.; Olive Hensley, assistant, Denver Public Library; Archibald Ferrier Jamieson, assistant, Reference Dept., N. Y. P. L.; Edgar Weld King, will serve as reference



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assistant at Columbia University Library in July and August, after which he becomes assistant, Economics Div., N. Y. P. L.; Florence Adelaide Lochbiler, assistant, Detroit Public Library; Nathaly Elizabeth Newton, assistant, East Cleveland Public Library; Mary Charlotte Venn, assistant, Indianapolis Public Library; Emma Wiecking, reviser, Library School of the N. Y. P. L.

Appointments for the Western Reserve Library School Class of 1921 are as follows: Violet M. Baker, Public Library, Hibbing, Minn.; Winifred E. Baum, Cleveland Public Library; Edna Giesler, Public Library, Des Moines, Ia.; Lucille E. Hamm, Cleveland Public Library; Marjorie W. Jones, married, June 18th, to Donald H. Sweet of Chicago; Elsie E. Lehmann, Cleveland Public Library; Ruth M. Motz, Public Library, Helena, Mont.; Helen L. Ranney, Public Library, East Cleveland; S. Agnes Ryerson, Public Library, Evansville, Ind.; Gwladys Spencer, returning to college; Gail Stahl, Public Library, Detroit, Mich.; Helen C. Twing, Children's Work, Cleveland Public Library; Ella C. Warren, Girl's High School Library, Louisville, Ky.; Dorothy Wightman, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Additional appointments of the Wisconsin Library School class of 1921 are: Agnes M. Brennan, assistant, children's department, Cleveland

Public Library; Meta A. Demmler, cataloguer, Racine (Wis.) Public Library; Mrs. Mae H. Dickerson, reference assistant, Ryerson Library, Chicago Art Institute; Mrs. R. J. Haxby, librarian, County Library, Hood River, Ore.; Mary A. Holmes, children's librarian, Winona (Minn.) Public Library; Nathalie T. Huhn, reference assistant, Indiana State Library, Indianapolis; Margaret A. Quinlan, assistant, Detroit Public Library; Mrs. Nathalie H. Scribner, children's librarian, Jacksonville (Ill.) Public Library; Gertrude A. Seim, assistant, Detroit Public Library.

Among appointments of the class of 1921 of the Atlanta Library School are: Nina Morgan, librarian of the State Normal School for Women, Fredericksburg, Va.; Vera Walton, assistant in the Savannah (Ga.) Public Library; Beverly Wheatcroft, assistant, Kentucky Library Commission.

Graduates of the first class of the University of Texas School of Library Science have been appointed as follows: Louise Franklin, librarian of the Northside Branch of the Houston Carnegie Library which she is to help organize; Pauline Tittle becomes librarian of the Oakcliff Branch of the Dallas Public Library, September 1st; Gladys Miller goes to California for the summer.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

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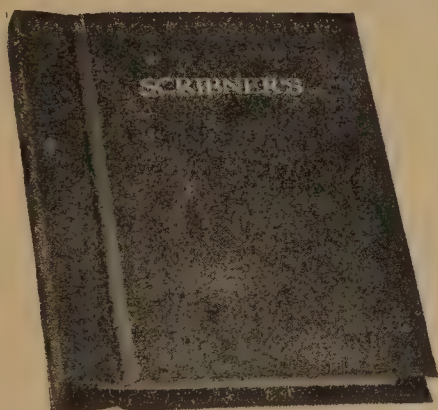
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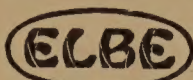
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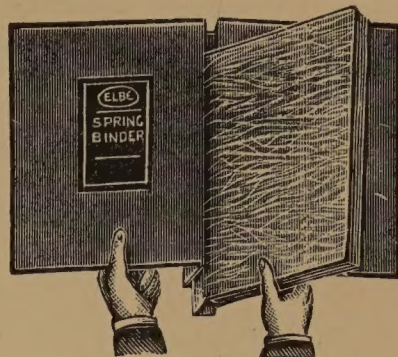
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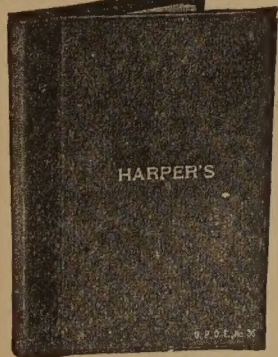
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